

JAPAN NOT SATISFIED.

CHINA'S TEMPORIZING POLICY SHARPLY REBUKED.

NO FURTHER PEACE PROPOSALS TO BE RECEIVED UNLESS MADE THROUGH A REGULARLY ACCREDITED AMBASSADOR.

YON HANKEEN RAISING A GUIN-SEE ARMY 100,000 STRONG.

Tokio, Dec. 4.—Japan has informed China that no further peace proposals will be considered unless made by a regularly accredited Ambassador from the Chinese Court. At the same time Japan reminds China that it is not Japan, but China, which is seeking concessions in advance of a formal conference looking to a settlement.

London, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokyo says a report to which much credence is given is current there to the effect that Field-Marshal Yamagata, commander of the Japanese Army, is so seriously indisposed that it has been decided to be necessary for him to go upon the sick list, and one of the court chamberlains has started for the front with a message from the Emperor, Lieutenant-General Nodzu, the dispatch also says, has been promoted to be a general, and will at once assume command of the First Japanese army. Captain Miura has been appointed to the command of the cruiser Yamaguchi, and the former harbor-master at Sa-Sa-Bo has been made Governor of Port Arthur.

A Central News dispatch from Che-Foo says that Commissioner Dietrich, who returned on Sunday from Japan, repeated in an interview to the press that he was empowered to negotiate for peace with Japan, in the name of the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, and that he was empowered to negotiate for peace with Japan, in the name of the American Ministers to Japan and China.

Commissioner Dietrich added that Colonel von Hanneken, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, is raising 100,000 soldiers, to be officers entirely by Europeans, mostly Germans. Some of these officers have already arrived and others are on the way to China.

Seven thousand Chinese soldiers have been ordered to Tung-Chow, fifty miles west of Che-Foo, and are being supplied from Wei-Hai-Wei. The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the British ambassador, Mr. Manning, has been ordered to leave for Hamburg for material valuations of \$175,000.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The special cable dispatch to the United Press from Tokyo, giving the present status of the peace negotiations between China and Japan was known to well-informed diplomats here. They regard it as clearly showing that there was no truth in the so-called semi-official announcement, purporting to have come from Yokohama, that Japan was willing to accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces on the peninsula of Korea, and that she was willing to terminate the war without further delay, and that the demands were to be increased if hostilities were prolonged.

Statements similar to these have appeared in the Japanese press for some time past, but the writers are given merely as the opinions of the writers as to what Japan should insist upon. The authentic news now at hand shows that the negotiations have gone no further than an instance of the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo to make overtures. This information is credited by the officials of the Japanese Legation here, who have been given the opportunity to see the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo to make overtures. This information is credited by the officials of the Japanese Legation here, who have been given the opportunity to see the appointment of a Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo to make overtures.

FRANCE SAID TO COVET FORMOSA.

HE WANTS A SHARE OF THE SPOILS IF CHINA IS DISMEMBERED.

London, Dec. 4.—"The Standard" Paris correspondent says that it is rumored in French diplomatic circles that France means to have a share in the Powers seize territory in the event of the disruption of China. It is supposed that she covets Formosa, which Admiral Courbet blockaded in 1884, occupying Kelung and the mines in the neighborhood. It is doubtful whether France will allow Japan or any other Power to seize the island.

It is understood in Paris, he says, that the Japanese have set their hearts upon signing a treaty of peace in Peking. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however, has been told to have a Treaty of Peking, as Japanese had a Treaty of Paris.

RESTORING ORDER IN COREA.

STRICT MEASURES TAKEN BY COUNT INOUE.

THE TONKAKS DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSS.

London, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Seoul, Korea, dated December 3, says that Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister, is taking vigorous measures to restore internal order. Radical changes are being made in the departments of the Interior, and the Japanese are being ordered to leave the country. A combined force of Japanese and Koreans was conveyed by steamer to Asan, and marched on to Konji to attack the Tonkaks and killed a large number.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

THE REV. W. J. HALL CONTRACTED HIS FATAL DISEASE IN HIS DEVOTED WORK ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

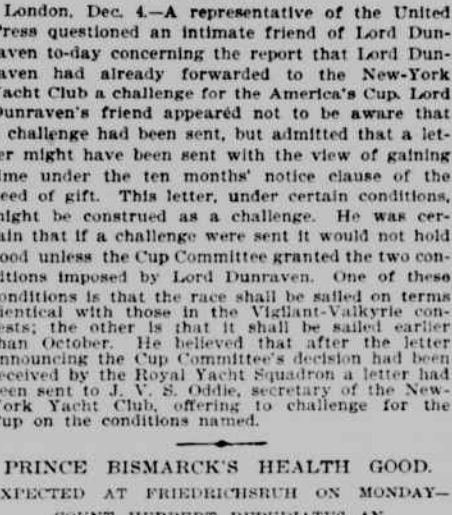
A cable dispatch was received at the Methodist Episcopal Mission rooms, Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st., on Saturday, announcing the death of the Rev. W. J. Hall, M. D., at Seoul, Korea, from typhoid fever. Dr. Hall was a native of Kingston, Ontario, where he was born thirty-two years ago. He studied at Queen's University there, and after being a student at Dr. George D. Dowd's medical school in this city, he received a medical mission to the East. He was subsequently a member of the East India Medical Mission, and was in the East for several years. He was a devoted worker in the East, and was a member of the East India Medical Mission, and was in the East for several years. He was a devoted worker in the East, and was a member of the East India Medical Mission, and was in the East for several years.

LEON ABBETT DEAD.

THE EX-GOVERNOR OF NEW-JERSEY PASSES AWAY.

TAKEN SEVERELY ILL ON THANKSGIVING DAY.—SOME FACTS ABOUT HIS CAREER.

Leon Abbett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, and twice Governor of the State, died yesterday at 2:58 p. m. at his home, at Jersey-ave. and Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Judge Abbett had for a number of years suffered from diabetes and catarrh of the stomach, and for more than a year his health had been very delicate. On Thanksgiving Day he became so ill that he was unable to leave the house, and that day he remained in bed and sent for Dr. John D. McGill, Surgeon-General of New-Jersey. Dr. McGill attended the sick man. On Monday the doctor found Judge Abbett's condition so serious that he suggested a consultation with Dr. A. Brayton Ball, of New-York. Judge Abbett consented and it was arranged for the consultation to take place yesterday afternoon. Before the hour appointed



LEON ABBETT.

for it arrived the Judge was dead. When it became known that the end was rapidly approaching, B. Frank Abbett, of Trenton, and the elder man, of New-York, brothers of the sick man, were telegraphed for, and they hastened to the Judge's home. B. Frank Abbett arrived just a few minutes before the end; his brother, however, did not see the Judge alive. Those who were with the dying man were his daughter, Mrs. Andrew J. Post, his son, Leon, Jr., and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dodd. Immediately after Judge Abbett's death B. Frank Abbett returned to Trenton to break the news to his mother, who is eighty-three years old.

Leon Abbett was born in Philadelphia on October 8, 1836. His father was Ezekiel Abbett, a descendant of an old Quaker family. His mother was Sarah Howell, of Marlborough, Cumberland County, N. J. Ezekiel Abbett was a journeyman hatter. His earnings were small, but he succeeded in giving his sons a good common-school education. Leon Abbett was a little better than his brother, for he was able to complete the course in the High School in Philadelphia in 1853. Soon afterward he entered the law office of John W. Ashmead. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. On October 8, 1862, he married Miss Mary Briggs, of Philadelphia, and not long afterward he began to practice law in Hoboken, where he took up his residence. He also formed a partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of this city, which lasted more than a quarter of a century, when Mr. Fuller died.

Leon Abbett was a Democrat, and he entered politics almost as soon as he opened an office in Hoboken. In 1863 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of that city. In 1864 he was elected a member of the New-Jersey Assembly, where he was re-elected the following year. It was at this time that he moved to Jersey City, where he had lived ever since. In 1864, when Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, Leon Abbett took a prominent part in the debate, and created a favorable impression with the Democratic majority in the State. In 1865 he was returned to the Assembly, and in 1866 he was elected to the Senate. He was chosen Speaker of the House. The following year he was returned, and was again made Speaker, and gave great satisfaction to the Democratic majority. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was chosen Speaker of the House. The following year he was returned, and was again made Speaker, and gave great satisfaction to the Democratic majority. In 1868 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate.

AMNESTY PROCLAIMED IN VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Venezuela's political troubles have ended, according to the following dispatch, received by Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister in Washington, from Señor Nuñez, Venezuelan Minister of the Interior:

Caracas, Dec. 3.—An amnesty has been enacted by the Government, which will pardon all political prisoners at liberty. The peace is firm and solid. General Crespo is strongest, confidence is complete, business is active, and the coffee crop excellent. This is good news from Venezuela, and it is to be hoped that it will be confirmed on the arrival here of the next steamer from La Guayra. As to the amnesty proclaimed by President Crespo, there can hardly be any doubt, since it is a fact, and not a political conjecture, transmitted by the Venezuelan Secretary of the Interior. He does not state, however, whether the Presidents and other exiles are included in that amnesty, which may apply only to political adversaries actually imprisoned. Nevertheless, the liberal measures, even if it is not an assertion of Minister Nuñez, that absolute tranquility, prosperity and confidence prevail in Venezuela, they would be most satisfactory if no drawback were taken. The amnesty is personally given by the President, and he is personally interested in the question, and who may initiate, for instance, the Ministers of Balmori and Guzmán. The fact is, however, that the world that the insurrection was already crushed on the eve of the success of the revolutionary Junta. The fact is, however, that the world that the insurrection was already crushed on the eve of the success of the revolutionary Junta.

AN AMERICAN SHIP WRECKED.

London, Dec. 4.—The American ship Mary L. Stone, Captain Gould, which sailed from New-York on July 7 for Shanghai, is reported to have been lost at sea.

DEATH OF VICTORIA VOKES.

London, Dec. 4.—Victoria Vokes, the actress, is dead.

A GREAT STORM RAGING AT TRIESTE.

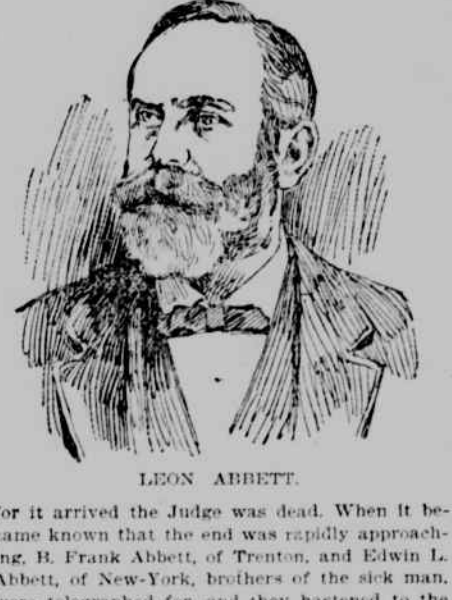
Trieste, Dec. 4.—A violent storm has been raging for two days, putting a complete stop to all business. Many accidents have occurred in the city. The Government steamer Miramar, with

CUT BY "SILVER DOLLAR."

THE NOTORIOUS SMITH ATTACKS A RIVAL BARROOM-KEEPER.

HE HAD AN OLD GRUDGE AGAINST A. J. GLOISTEIN AND WENT TO HIS PLACE WELL "TRIMMED" WITH LIQUOR-ATTACKS THE PROPRIETOR WITH A KNIFE AND BREAKS GLASSWARE—TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

C. S. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, Tammany Alderman from the 11th District, but defeated for re-election on November 6 by Christian Goetz, Republican, must have grown envious of the reputation won by his Wigwam brother, Police Justice "Paddy" Divver, as barroom brawler and tough. At an early hour yesterday morning "Silver Dollar" got "roaring drunk" at his own gin mill, at No. 64 Essex-st., and remembered that he had an old score to settle with another rumrunner, named August J. Gloistein, whom he regarded as a business rival.



C. S. SMITH, BETTER KNOWN AS "SILVER DOLLAR" SMITH.

Shortly before Election Day, while making his canvass for re-election, Smith having learned that Gloistein was supporting Goetz, attacked Gloistein in the Essex Market Police Court and kicked him in the side. The affair was smoothed over, but "Silver Dollar's" resentment against Gloistein still rankled in his many breast. "Silver Dollar" drank heavily on Monday night and before 2 a. m. yesterday he had reached a frame of mind which made the "dinking" of some body necessary to his perfect enjoyment of life. Recalling his trouble with Gloistein, he started for the latter's place not far off, at No. 34 Grand-st. Gloistein, who lives over his rumshop with his family, was about going to bed when Smith reached there with a choice collection of drunken ruffians, who had been assisting him in his debauch. Drinks were ordered all round, but the bartender, John Dwyer, did not serve them quick enough to suit "Silver Dollar," and he began to bowl for Gloistein, emphasizing his demand that the proprietor appear by holding a water pitcher and several cuspidors at the bartender's head in quick succession.

Smith's missiles missed their mark, but their execution among the ladies and glassware back of the bar was terrific. Hearing the disturbance and the smashing of glassware, Gloistein came hastily upon the scene, not stopping to put on again his coat, waistcoat or shirt. He found that Smith had demolished half the outfit of the bar and was threatening the other half with destruction. On seeing Gloistein, Smith shouted: "Here's the fellow who has been kicking me!" and producing a knife with a two and a half inch blade, made a savage assault on the proprietor, who tried to get behind the bar, followed by Smith. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Gloistein succeeded in getting possession of the knife, but not until his hand had been badly cut and one of the arteries severed. Smith, who was shouting "Silver Dollar" meant to kill him, Gloistein ran out on the sidewalk. Seeing that Gloistein had eluded him, Smith picked up a quart beer can and hurled it through Gloistein's plate glass window, hitting the liquorish Mr. Gloistein in the head. Smith then returned to the bar, and continued to raise a series of "rows" among other things declaring his intention of murdering Mrs. Gloistein if she did not leave the bar. A call was made by a policeman, who came back with him to the scene of action, where Smith had continued to raise a series of "rows" among other things declaring his intention of murdering Mrs. Gloistein if she did not leave the bar.

Smith continued yesterday to bluster about the charge against him, but at the same time he was sending friends to Gloistein with offers of settlement. ALL OFFERS OF COMPROMISE REFUSED.

After Gloistein had his injured hand dressed he went back to his place and took an inventory of the damages. He figured them at \$200 or \$400. He refused all offers of compromise made by Smith, and said that "Silver Dollar" would pay dearly for his spree.

Smith has been in many similar drunken disturbances in the last ten years. In the Essex Market Police Court, Gloistein attempted to gouge out the eye of Samuel Roberts, one of the election inspectors, who refused to conform to Smith's wishes, but the case was finally settled and he escaped punishment.

ASKING ABOUT COL. COITS SANITY.

A SENSATION IN THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE OHIO RAILROAD QUESTION.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A sensation was caused at to-night's session by the attorneys for the prosecution of Colonel Coit before the Military Court of Inquiry on the Washington Court House. George W. Sinks, a well-known Columbus lawyer, being called to the stand, the first question was: "Did you not have Colonel Coit at your house for some time under confinement for insanity about two years ago?" "Not that I know of," answered the surprised witness; but Colonel Bunker, president of the court, at once ruled that no question bearing upon the sanity of Colonel Coit would be permitted, as it was not the subject of inquiry.

The first witness, testified that he saw Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey in Casey's, but did not see him when he thought he was drunk. Regimental Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he was with Colonel Coit all the time, and that he did not see him when he thought he was drunk. He said that he saw Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey in Casey's, but did not see him when he thought he was drunk. Regimental Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he was with Colonel Coit all the time, and that he did not see him when he thought he was drunk.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO STEAL.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Mark Schwartz and Seymour Schwartz, president and secretary of the Schwaartz Iron and Metal Company, and Barnett Graff, head of the Graff Contracting Company, were arrested this afternoon, charged with conspiring to steal the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park. According to the statements of the attorneys for the prosecution, the accused men have been systematically robbing the Columbian Fair, through a feature of the late World's Fair, through a collusion with W. S. Malone, who was in charge of the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park. The defendants are said to have secured several thousand dollars' worth of material, which they never paid for. The exact amount is unknown. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

MANY HURT BY A FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Hempstead, Dec. 4.—Seventeen men were injured yesterday by a falling scaffold above the rear of the stage of the new Lyceum Theatre, and two of them may die. Just how the scaffold came to fall no one seems to know. It was forty feet above the stage floor, and several men were upon it painting scenery, while others were under it, cleaning the stage floor.

Among the injured are: A. Morris, scenic artist, Chicago, broken arm and leg; Charles Wallace, scenic painter, Chicago, head crushed, arm broken and internally injured; will probably die. Joseph Wykaup, stage carpenter, Chicago, cut on head, arm crushed, will probably die. Edward Jones, a photographer, showed pictures of the Courthouse, and of the fire, and large crowds on hand. All these witnesses were from Washington. A. Morris, scenic artist, Chicago, broken arm and leg; Charles Wallace, scenic painter, Chicago, head crushed, arm broken and internally injured; will probably die. Joseph Wykaup, stage carpenter, Chicago, cut on head, arm crushed, will probably die. Edward Jones, a photographer, showed pictures of the Courthouse, and of the fire, and large crowds on hand. All these witnesses were from Washington.

HEAVY BLOWS FOR ANDREWS

THEY FAIRLY STAGGER HIM

A TAMMANY COMRADE SWEARS HIS TESTIMONY IS FALSE.

HUMILIATION AND DISMAY THE RESULT OF THE COMMISSIONER'S EFFORT TO "VINDICATE" HIMSELF—HIS FLIMSY EXPLANATIONS KNOCKED ALL TO PIECES—EXCITING SCENES IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM—SEARCHING QUESTIONS CAUSE THE WITNESS TO CHANGE COLOR AND REFUSE TO ANSWER—HIS CONTRACTS AND HIS LOANS—A DAY OF SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Lexow Committee had an interesting sitting with William S. Andrews, Tammany Commissioner of Street Cleaning, yesterday, Mr. Andrews appeared as a voluntary witness, eager to deny the recent charge that he had received a bribe of \$500 for giving a license for a notorious disorderly house at Lexington-ave. and Thirtieth-st., in 1887, when he was Excise Commissioner. After he had made his denial, he was obliged to submit to a cross-examination by John W. Goff, and before the examination was finished he was placed in a most unenviable position before the public.

In his attempt to justify his action in granting a license for the sale of liquor in a disorderly place, the witness declared that August L. Lewis, the man in whose name the license had been given, had appeared before the Board of Excise and had declared his intentions to make the place respectable. Lewis, the man who on Monday confessed that he had committed perjury in swearing to the proprietorship of the place, declared that he had made no such statements and had never seen Mr. Andrews before. Mr. Andrews swore that Lewis had been vouched for by Andrew J. White, now Commissioner of Docks, and formerly Police Justice. Mr. White went on the witness stand and made oath that he never had vouched for Lewis and never had interested himself in the license which was given to Lewis. After receiving such a kick, when he was down, by another Tammany official, Mr. Andrews could only say that one of them was lying. He continued to deny that he had used a corrupt transaction.

Mr. Andrews was questioned about a small account which he has kept in the Lincoln Bank, and about his method of indorsing the account over to a friend, and he admitted that he was obliged to use that method because there were judgments against him and his creditors would be after his money if he did not keep it beyond their reach. He admitted that he had borrowed \$1,000 in cash from George W. Plunkitt, without giving a note for the money, and that Plunkitt's stable buildings have been leased to the city for the use of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Mr. Goff intimated that Mr. Andrews had been an agent for some of the big breweries when he was an Excise Commissioner, and while the witness would not admit that he had prostituted a public office in that manner, he did admit that he had borrowed \$1,000 from Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. He was led to admit also that he owed some thousands of dollars to Postmaster Dayton and that Mr. Dayton had aided in his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The questions of Mr. Goff in that connection indicated a belief that Mr. Dayton had wanted to get Mr. Andrews in a place where he would be able to pay some of his debts.

The conduct of Mr. Andrews as a receiver for a furniture company in Brooklyn was inquired into, and the witness admitted that he had been a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail for three weeks for contempt of court, in failing to follow orders in the method of performing his duties as receiver. He denied that he had been put in jail for failing to account for money which he had held as receiver.

At length Mr. Andrews was compelled to admit that he had been sued by the daughter of an old Union soldier, for pension money which he had collected as a pension attorney. His excuse for failing to pay over a large part of the pension money which he had collected was that he had claimed for expenses in the support of the old soldier. Mr. Goff called attention to the fact that Mr. Andrews was wearing the button of the Loyal Legion, and that he had a coat of arms on his coat at the time he made the admission.

There were other witnesses before the committee yesterday, but their testimony was not important. The investigation of the Police Department will be continued by the committee to-day. For details of the day's proceedings see page 12.

A LONGER SPAN PRACTICABLE.

EXPERTS REPORT IN FAVOR OF A NORTH RIVER BRIDGE OF 3,200 FEET BETWEEN TOWERS.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 4.—Captain W. H. Bixby, who, with Colonel Raymond and Lieutenant Burr, was appointed in October by the Secretary of War to determine the greatest practicable length of a span for a suspension bridge, says that the report has been forwarded to the department. It contains the statement that it is not only possible, but practicable to build a six-track suspension bridge, with a span of 3,200 feet, at a cost of \$23,000,000.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, which says that 1,700 feet is the longest practicable span, and that to span the North River at 4,335 feet would be impossible. Captain Bixby says the amount of traffic which the \$23,000,000 bridge suggested could accommodate would warrant the expense of its construction.

THE NOTORIOUS SMITH ATTACKS A RIVAL BARROOM-KEEPER.

HE HAD AN OLD GRUDGE AGAINST A. J. GLOISTEIN AND WENT TO HIS PLACE WELL "TRIMMED" WITH LIQUOR-ATTACKS THE PROPRIETOR WITH A KNIFE AND BREAKS GLASSWARE—TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

C. S. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, Tammany Alderman from the 11th District, but defeated for re-election on November 6 by Christian Goetz, Republican, must have grown envious of the reputation won by his Wigwam brother, Police Justice "Paddy" Divver, as barroom brawler and tough. At an early hour yesterday morning "Silver Dollar" got "roaring drunk" at his own gin mill, at No. 64 Essex-st., and remembered that he had an old score to settle with another rumrunner, named August J. Gloistein, whom he regarded as a business rival.

Shortly before Election Day, while making his canvass for re-election, Smith having learned that Gloistein was supporting Goetz, attacked Gloistein in the Essex Market Police Court and kicked him in the side. The affair was smoothed over, but "Silver Dollar's" resentment against Gloistein still rankled in his many breast. "Silver Dollar" drank heavily on Monday night and before 2 a. m. yesterday he had reached a frame of mind which made the "dinking" of some body necessary to his perfect enjoyment of life. Recalling his trouble with Gloistein, he started for the latter's place not far off, at No. 34 Grand-st. Gloistein, who lives over his rumshop with his family, was about going to bed when Smith reached there with a choice collection of drunken ruffians, who had been assisting him in his debauch. Drinks were ordered all round, but the bartender, John Dwyer, did not serve them quick enough to suit "Silver Dollar," and he began to bowl for Gloistein, emphasizing his demand that the proprietor appear by holding a water pitcher and several cuspidors at the bartender's head in quick succession.

Smith's missiles missed their mark, but their execution among the ladies and glassware back of the bar was terrific. Hearing the disturbance and the smashing of glassware, Gloistein came hastily upon the scene, not stopping to put on again his coat, waistcoat or shirt. He found that Smith had demolished half the outfit of the bar and was threatening the other half with destruction. On seeing Gloistein, Smith shouted: "Here's the fellow who has been kicking me!" and producing a knife with a two and a half inch blade, made a savage assault on the proprietor, who tried to get behind the bar, followed by Smith. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Gloistein succeeded in getting possession of the knife, but not until his hand had been badly cut and one of the arteries severed. Smith, who was shouting "Silver Dollar" meant to kill him, Gloistein ran out on the sidewalk. Seeing that Gloistein had eluded him, Smith picked up a quart beer can and hurled it through Gloistein's plate glass window, hitting the liquorish Mr. Gloistein in the head. Smith then returned to the bar, and continued to raise a series of "rows" among other things declaring his intention of murdering Mrs. Gloistein if she did not leave the bar.

Smith continued yesterday to bluster about the charge against him, but at the same time he was sending friends to Gloistein with offers of settlement. ALL OFFERS OF COMPROMISE REFUSED.

After Gloistein had his injured hand dressed he went back to his place and took an inventory of the damages. He figured them at \$200 or \$400. He refused all offers of compromise made by Smith, and said that "Silver Dollar" would pay dearly for his spree.

Smith has been in many similar drunken disturbances in the last ten years. In the Essex Market Police Court, Gloistein attempted to gouge out the eye of Samuel Roberts, one of the election inspectors, who refused to conform to Smith's wishes, but the case was finally settled and he escaped punishment.

ASKING ABOUT COL. COITS SANITY.

A SENSATION IN THE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE OHIO RAILROAD QUESTION.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A sensation was caused at to-night's session by the attorneys for the prosecution of Colonel Coit before the Military Court of Inquiry on the Washington Court House. George W. Sinks, a well-known Columbus lawyer, being called to the stand, the first question was: "Did you not have Colonel Coit at your house for some time under confinement for insanity about two years ago?" "Not that I know of," answered the surprised witness; but Colonel Bunker, president of the court, at once ruled that no question bearing upon the sanity of Colonel Coit would be permitted, as it was not the subject of inquiry.

The first witness, testified that he saw Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey in Casey's, but did not see him when he thought he was drunk. Regimental Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he was with Colonel Coit all the time, and that he did not see him when he thought he was drunk. He said that he saw Colonel Coit take a drink of whiskey in Casey's, but did not see him when he thought he was drunk. Regimental Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he was with Colonel Coit all the time, and that he did not see him when he thought he was drunk.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO STEAL.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Mark Schwartz and Seymour Schwartz, president and secretary of the Schwaartz Iron and Metal Company, and Barnett Graff, head of the Graff Contracting Company, were arrested this afternoon, charged with conspiring to steal the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park.

According to the statements of the attorneys for the prosecution, the accused men have been systematically robbing the Columbian Fair, through a feature of the late World's Fair, through a collusion with W. S. Malone, who was in charge of the demolition of the plant at Jackson Park. The defendants are said to have secured several thousand dollars' worth of material, which they never paid for. The exact amount is unknown. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

MANY HURT BY A FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Hempstead, Dec. 4.—Seventeen men were injured yesterday by a falling scaffold above the rear of the stage of the new Lyceum Theatre, and two of them may die. Just how the scaffold came to fall no one seems to know. It was forty feet above the stage floor, and several men were upon it painting scenery, while others were under it, cleaning the stage floor.

Among the injured are: A. Morris, scenic artist, Chicago, broken arm and leg; Charles Wallace, scenic painter, Chicago, head crushed, arm broken and internally injured; will probably die. Joseph Wykaup, stage carpenter, Chicago, cut on head, arm crushed, will probably die. Edward Jones, a photographer, showed pictures of the Courthouse, and of the fire, and large crowds on hand. All these witnesses were from Washington.

HEAVY BLOWS FOR ANDREWS

THEY FAIRLY STAGGER HIM

A TAMMANY COMRADE SWEARS HIS TESTIMONY IS FALSE.

HUMILIATION AND DISMAY THE RESULT OF THE COMMISSIONER'S EFFORT TO "VINDICATE" HIMSELF—HIS FLIMSY EXPLANATIONS KNOCKED ALL TO PIECES—EXCITING SCENES IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM—SEARCHING QUESTIONS CAUSE THE WITNESS TO CHANGE COLOR AND REFUSE TO ANSWER—HIS CONTRACTS AND HIS LOANS—A DAY OF SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.

The Lexow Committee had an interesting sitting with William S. Andrews, Tammany Commissioner of Street Cleaning, yesterday, Mr. Andrews appeared as a voluntary witness, eager to deny the recent charge that he had received a bribe of \$500 for giving a license for a notorious disorderly house at Lexington-ave. and Thirtieth-st., in 1887, when he was Excise Commissioner. After he had made his denial, he was obliged to submit to a cross-examination by John W. Goff, and before the examination was finished he was placed in a most unenviable position before the public.

In his attempt to justify his action in granting a license for the sale of liquor in a disorderly place, the witness declared that August L. Lewis, the man in whose name the license had been given, had appeared before the Board of Excise and had declared his intentions to make the place respectable. Lewis, the man who on Monday confessed that he had committed perjury in swearing to the proprietorship of the place, declared that he had made no such statements and had never seen Mr. Andrews before. Mr. Andrews swore that Lewis had been vouched for by Andrew J. White, now Commissioner of Docks, and formerly Police Justice. Mr. White went on the witness stand and made oath that he never had vouched for Lewis and never had interested himself in the license which was given to Lewis. After receiving such a kick, when he was down, by another Tammany official, Mr. Andrews could only say that one of them was lying. He continued to deny that he had used a corrupt transaction.

Mr. Andrews was questioned about a small account which he has kept in the Lincoln Bank, and about his method of indorsing the account over to a friend, and he admitted that he was obliged to use that method because there were judgments against him and his creditors would be after his money if he did not keep it beyond their reach. He admitted that he had borrowed \$1,000 in cash from George W. Plunkitt, without giving a note for the money, and that Plunkitt's stable buildings have been leased to the city for the use of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Mr. Goff intimated that Mr. Andrews had been an agent for some of the big breweries when he was an Excise Commissioner, and while the witness would not admit that he had prostituted a public office in that manner, he did admit that he had borrowed \$1,000 from Jacob Ruppert, the brewer. He was led to admit also that he owed some thousands of dollars to Postmaster Dayton and that Mr. Dayton had aided in his appointment to the office of Commissioner of Street Cleaning. The questions of Mr. Goff in that connection indicated a belief that Mr. Dayton had wanted to get Mr. Andrews in a place where he would be able to pay some of his debts.

The conduct of Mr. Andrews as a receiver for a furniture company in Brooklyn was inquired into, and the witness admitted that he had been a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail for three weeks for contempt of court, in failing to follow orders in the method of performing his duties as receiver. He denied that he had been put in jail for failing to account for money which he had held as receiver.

At length Mr. Andrews was compelled to admit that he had been sued by the daughter of an old Union soldier, for pension money which he had collected as a pension attorney. His excuse for failing to pay over a large part of the pension money which he had collected was that he had claimed for expenses in the support of the old soldier. Mr. Goff called attention to the fact that Mr. Andrews was wearing the button of the Loyal Legion, and that he had a coat of arms on his coat at the time he made the admission.

There were other witnesses before the committee yesterday, but their testimony was not important. The investigation of the Police Department will be continued by the committee to-day. For details of the day's proceedings see page 12.

A LONGER SPAN PRACTICABLE.

EXPERTS REPORT IN FAVOR OF A NORTH RIVER BRIDGE OF 3,200 FEET BETWEEN TOWERS.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 4.—Captain W. H. Bixby, who, with Colonel Raymond and Lieutenant Burr, was appointed in October by the Secretary of War to determine the greatest practicable length of a span for a suspension bridge, says that the report has been forwarded to the department. It contains the statement that it is not only possible, but practicable to build a six-track suspension bridge, with a span of 3,200 feet, at a cost of \$23,000,000.

The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, which says that 1,700 feet is the longest practicable span, and that to span the North River at 4,335 feet would be impossible. Captain Bixby says the amount of traffic which the \$23,000,000 bridge suggested could accommodate would warrant the expense of its construction.